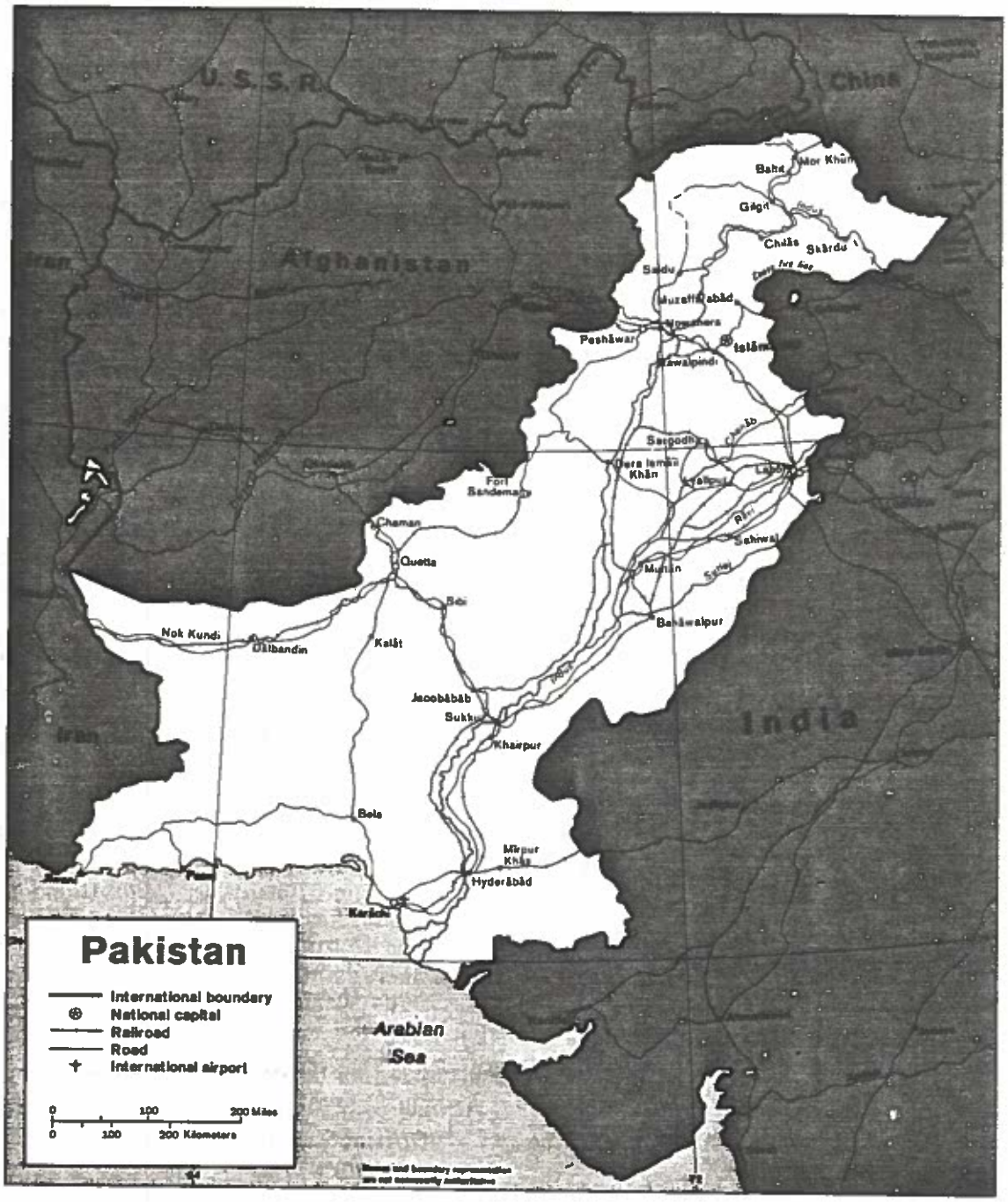
Encyclopedia of the Third World 1982



PAKISTAN

BASIC FACT SHEET

OFFICIAL NAME: Islamic Republic of Pakistan (Islami Jamhuria-e-Pakistan)

ABBREVIATION: PK

CAPITAL: Islamabad

HEAD OF STATE: President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq (from 1978)

NATURE OF GOVERNMENT: Military dictatorship

POPULATION: 85,279,000 (1980)

AREA: 803,943 sq km (310,403 sq mi)

ETHNIC MAJORITY: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushtun and Baluchi

LANGUAGES: Urdu (official), English, Punjabi, Sindhi, Baluchi and Pushtu

RELIGION: Sunni Muslim

UNIT OF CURRENCY: Rupee ($1=R9.900, August 1980)

NATIONAL FLAG: White crescent and a star centered on a field of dark green alongside a white stripe which runs the length of the post side

NATIONAL EMBLEM: Wreath of jasmine flowers, a shield, a crescent, a star and a scroll. Surrounded by the wreath, the shield is divided into four sections, each showing a major product of the country: cotton, wheat, tea and jute. A crescent moon and star, the traditional Islamic symbols, are set above the shield between the open ends of the wreath. The scroll at the base of the emblem bears the national motto ("Faith, Unity, Discipline") in Urdu.

NATIONAL ANTHEM: "Blessed be the Sacred Land"

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS: March 23 (Pakistan Day); May 1 (May Day); August 14 (Independence Day); September 6 (Defense of Pakistan Day); September 4 (Death Anniversary of Quaid-e-Azam, M.A. Jinnah); and December 25 (Birth Anniversary of Quaid-e-Azam). Also variable Islamic festivals.

NATIONAL CALENDAR: Gregorian

PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: 38 (up from 37 in 1976) (On an ascending scale with 100 as the maximum: U.S., 95)

DATE OF INDEPENDENCE: August 14, 1947

DATE OF CONSTITUTION: August 14, 1973 (currently suspended)

WEIGHTS & MEASURES: In addition to the metric system, introduced in 1967, both Imperial and traditional weights and measures are prevalent. The traditional units are:

Area: 1 karam=1.6 meters, 5.5 ft; 9 sq karams=1 marla; 20 marlas=1 kanal; 4 kanals=1 bigha; 2 bighas=1 ghumaon or 0.4047 hectare, 1 acre; 1 moraba=10 hectares, 25 acres.

Length: 1 girah=3 unglies or 5.715 cm, 2.3 in; 1 gaz=16 girahs or 0.914 meter, 3 ft; 1 hath=45.72 cm, 18 in; 1 danda=4 haths or 1.8 meters, 2 yds.; 1,000 dandas=1,828 meters, 5,997 ft.

Weight: 1 ruttee=8 chawals or 12.1 grams, 0.427 oz; 1 masha=8 ruttees or 97 grams, 3.4 oz; 1 tola=12 mashas or 1,164 grams, 41 oz; 1 chattak=5 tolas or 58.32 gms, 2.05 oz; 1 pao= 4 chattaks or 233.28 gms, 8.2 oz; 1 seer=4 paos or 933.1 gms, 32.9 oz; 1 maund=40 seers or 37.324 kg, 82.29 lbs.

Numerals: 1 lakh=100,000; 1 crore= 10 million; 1 arb=1 billion

LOCATION & AREA

Pakistan is located in south Asia and extends from the Arabian Sea to the Hindu Kush mountain ranges. The total land area 803,943 sq km (310,403 sq mi) excluding Azad or Pakistan-held Kashmir, Gilgit, Baltistan, Junagadh and Manavadar. The greatest distance is 1,875 km (1,165 mi) NE to SW and 1,006 km (625 mi) SE to NW. The total length of the coastline is 814 km (506 mi).

Pakistan shares its total international boundary of 5,847 km (3,631 mi) with four neighbors: Iran (830 km, 516 mi), Afghanistan (2,466 km, 1,532 mi), China (523 km, 325 mi) and India (2,028 km, 1,260 mi). Pakistan's boundary with Iran has been free of serious dispute. The border with the People's Republic of China was delimited in 1961-65. The boundary with Afghanistan, the Durand Line, has been the subject of dispute between the two countries since 1947. In the northeastern part of the country, Pakistan controls about 83,807 sq km (32,358 sq mi) of Jammu and Kashmir and the Indo-Pakistan ceasefire line runs from the Karakorum pass to about 128 km (80 mi) northeast of Lahore. This line was arranged by the United Nations and runs for 772 km (480 mi). The rest of the Indo-Pakistan boundary, the 1,287 km (800 mi) Radcliffe Award line, includes 405 km (252 mi) delimited in the Rann of Kutch by the United Nations Indo-Pakistan Western Boundary Case Tribunal.

The federal capital is Islamabad (1972 pop: 235,000) which became a centrally administered area

in 1970. The other major urban centers are Karachi (3,469,000), Lahore (2,148,000), Lyallpur (820,000), Hyderabad (624,000), Rawalpindi (615,000), Multan (544,000), Gujranwala (366,000), Peshawar (366,000), Sialkot (212,000), Sargodha (203,000), Sukkur (156,000), Quetta (159,000), Jhang (136,000) and Bahwalpur (134,000).

Pakistan is divided into three main geographic regions: the northern highlands, the Indus River Plain, and the Baluchistan Plateau. The northern border, including the western border with Afghanistan, is enclosed in the convex arc of the Hindu Kush Mountains. Most of this area is over 2,500 m (8,000 ft), half over 4,500 m (15,000 ft), and there are 50 peaks over 6,700 m (22,000 ft), including the K-2. South of the Khyber Pass are a series of mountain ranges; the Safed Koh Range 4,761 m (15,620 ft), the Toba Kakar Range 2,743 m (9,000 ft), and the Ras Koh Range, west of Quetta. The Baluchistan Plateau is an arid tableland of about 349,650 sq km (135,000 sq mi) with a number of smaller mountain ranges, such as the Central Brahui Range, Kirthar Range, Makran Range, and Sulaiman Range. The Indus River Plain corresponds roughly to the provinces of Punjab and Sind and contains some of the most fertile agricultural regions in the country. West of the Indus River Plain are the Thal and the Thar Deserts.

The Indus is the principal river system, and it flows through Pakistan for 1,609 km (1,000 mi) of its total length of 2,413 km (1,500 mi). Its major tributaries are the Kabul River, Gumal River, and the Panjnad River which is actually a confluence of five rivers, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, and the Sutlej. The Indo-Pakistan boundary cuts across four of these rivers, but by the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 Pakistan has been allocated the waters of the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab. The principal river of Baluchistan is the Zhob.

CLIMATE

Pakistan is basically a dry country, and the general climatic character is one of aridity although differences prevail between north and south. The country has four seasons: a dry cool winter (December to February), a dry hot summer (March to May), the southwest monsoon (June through September) and northeast monsoon (October and November). Average rainfall is less than 25 cm (10 in). Actual rainfall varies from region to region: 152 cm (60 in) or more in the northern highlands to 12.7 cm (5 in) or less in Baluchistan, the Thar and Thal Deserts, and the lower Indus River Plain. The northern mountains and Baluchistan have cool winters and moderate summer temperatures, while the upper and lower Indus River Plains have oppressive summers with temperatures over 37.8°C (100°F). The highest maximum temperature in the Indian subcontinent was 52.2°C (126°F) recorded at Jacobabad in northern Sind. The heat is made intolerable by the dry wind, called the loo, which blows in summer.

POPULATION

The population of Pakistan was 85,279,000 in 1980 on the basis of the last official census held in 1972 when the population was 64,979,932. Pakistan ranks ninth in the world in size of population.

POPULATION (1970-1980) (000)

	1970	1980
Total	60,449	85,279
Urban	14,661	24,678

The annual rate of growth was 2.8% for the population as a whole and 6% for the urban population. The rate of growth of large metropolitan areas during 1961-72 was much higher: 194.59% for Wah Cantonment, 92.70%, for Karachi, 80.88% for Rawalpindi, 86.73% for Gujranwala, 65.74% for Lahore and 66.66% for Gujrat.

The annual birthrate is 36 per 1,000, and Pakistan's world rank is 47th in this respect.

The male/female ratio is 113 males to 100 females. In the 1972 census there were 34,417,000 males and 30,475,000 females. The population is young with 45% of the total under 14 years of age in 1970, 52% in the 15-to-64 age bracket and 3% over 65.

Punjab and Sind were the most populous provinces in 1970; Punjab and the NWFP (North-West Frontier Province) had the highest densities:

	Population (1972)	Density per sq km (mi)
NWFP	8,337,385	112 (290)
Centrally Administered Tribal Areas	2,485,867	91 (237)
Islamabad (Federal Capital Territory)	235,749	260 (674)
Punjab	37,507,855	183 (473)
Sind	14,007,722	99 (257)
Baluchistan	2,405,484	6.9 (18)

The average national density was 85 per sq km (220 per sq mi). Pakistan ranks 36th in the world in this respect. The average density per sq km in agricultural areas was 258 (668 per sq. mi), and Pakistan's world rank was 24th.

Despite growing urbanization, Pakistan was 72% rural. The annual urban growth rate during 1970-80 was 4.3%. In the 1972 census 16,557,908 persons lived in urban areas (classified as places of over 5,000 population), and 48,421,824 persons lived in rural areas. Close to 7.2% of the population lived in cities of over 100,000. There are seven cities with over 500,000 inhabitants each and these cities claim 52% of the urban population. Nearly 23% of the population of Karachi live in slums and squatter settlements. Pakistan ranked 86th among the nations of the world in urbanization.

According to official sources some 60,000 Pakistanis, mostly professionals, emigrate each year. Some 100,000 Pakistanis are living in the United Kingdom, 50,000 in the United Arab Emirates and

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS (1980)

Population, total (in 1,000)	85,279.0
Population, males (in 1,000)	42,521.7
Population, females (in 1,000)	39,919.2
Population ages (% of total)	
0-4	18.80
5-14	27.74
15-64	50.64
65+	2.84
Population under age 20 (% of total)	57.23
Women ages 15-49 (% of total)	43.78
Dependency ratios (per 1,000)	975.1
Child-woman ratios (per 1)	0.886
Sex ratios (per 100 females)	106.5
Median ages (years)	16.62
Average size of Household	5.7
Decline in birthrate (%, 1960-78)	-6.3
Proportion of urban (%)	28.17
Population density (per sq. km.)	88
Rates of growth (%)	3.196
Natural increase rates (per 1,000)	31.89
Crude birth rates (per 1,000)	46.64
Crude death rates (per 1,000)	14.75
Gross reproduction rates	3.400
Net reproduction rates	2.539
Total fertility rates (per 1,000)	6,970.0
General fertility rates (per 1,000)	219.7
Life expectancy, males (years)	51.90
Life expectancy, females (years)	51.70
Life expectancy, total (years)	51.80

30,000 in Kuwait. After the formation of an independent Bangladesh, Pakistan accepted a limited number of Biharis and repatriated Bangladeshis living in Pakistan.

NUMBER OF USERS OF CONTRACEPTIVES BY METHOD (1977)
(New acceptors)

Method	(000)	% of married Women
All methods	433	6.3
Oral contraceptives	161	1.2
IUD's	40	0.8
Condoms	227	1.2
Sterilization:		
male	. . .	1.2
female	2	
Other	1	1.9

Active birth control programs date only from 1965 and are coordinated by the Central Family Planning Council. A nationwide administrative apparatus has been created for physical implementation and motivation. During 1970-75 341.8 million rupees were expended, resulting in the distribution of 50 million contraceptives, 3 million oral pills, and 386,000 I.U.D.s. In 1975-76 the allocation for family planning was increased to 189.5 million rupees with a target of reducing fertility by 17%. 12% of women are believed to practice contraception. In 1978 the government reported a target of reducing the crude birth rate from 43 per 1,000 to 37 per 1,000 by 1973. All these programs, however, had only a minimal effect on the rate of population growth which has actually increased since 1971.

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

Pakistan is a mosaic of ethnic groups held together only by a common religion. Each group has its own occupation, and even dress, and also its own geographic, linguistic, and social boundaries. The four dominant groups correspond roughly to the four provinces: Punjabis in the Punjab, Sindhis in Sind, Baluchis in Baluchistan, and Pushtuns in NWFP.

Punjabis, who form the numerical majority in Pakistan, comprise three major castes, or endogamous and functional groups: the Rajputs, the Jats, and the Arains. There are a number of other smaller groups, such as the Bilochs, Awans, Gujars, Lohars and Tarkhans. The Sindhis are also divided into scores of ethnic, linguistic, occupational, and caste groupings. Baluchis form an important minority in Baluchistan and Sind; their main divisions are eastern Baluchis with seven tribes and western Baluchis with nine tribes. The Brahuis form 25% of the population of Baluchistan and are believed to be the descendants of the original Dravidian inhabitants of the area. Minor groups in Baluchistan include the Jatts, who are unrelated to the Jats of the Punjab, and the Lassis. Pushtuns or Pathans constitute the dominant ethnic group in NWFP and a sizable minority in Baluchistan. Fiercely independent, the Pathans lack a central organization but each Pathan belongs to a tribe or descent group which determines his home territory and code of conduct. The more important of these tribes in Pakistan are: the Afridis, Yusufzais, Khattaks, Wazirs, Mohmands, Mahsuds and Orakzais.

Ethnic minorities include the mujahirs or Urdu-speaking refugees from India, the Makranis of Baluchistan, and the Khos and Kafirs of Chitral. The Hindus, Parsis, and some other smaller groups are properly considered as religious rather than ethnic minorities. In 1976 there were 1,970 U.S. citizens resident in Pakistan of whom 1,359 were private residents..

In terms of ethnic and linguistic homogeneity Pakistan ranks 40th in the world with 36% homo- geneity (on an ascending scale in which North and South Korea are ranked 135th with 100% homogeneity and Tanzania is ranked first with 7% homogeneity).

LANGUAGES

In the 1973 constitution Urdu is declared the official language, though English is to remain official medium of communication for 15 years. Urdu, however, is spoken by only 8% of the population and English by 2%. Over 30 distinct languages are spoken in Pakistan beside a number of dialects. Of these, Punjabi is the most important in terms of the number of speakers estimated at 63% of the population. Some of its dialects are classed as Western, or Lahnda, while others are called Eastern, or Majhi. Punjabi can be written in Urdu, Gurmukhi, or Devanagiri

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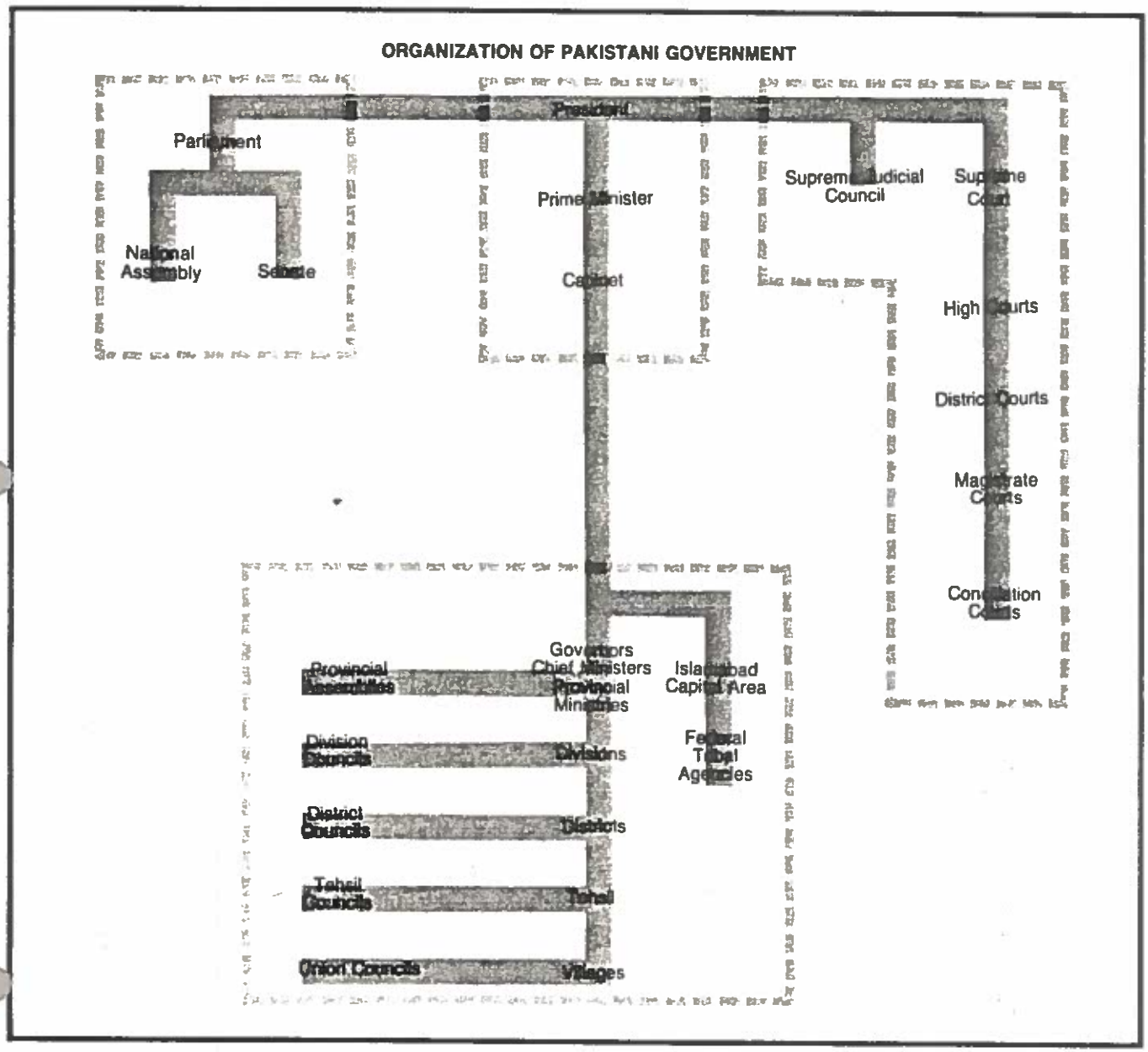

a joint session of both houses of parliament. He must be a Muslim by faith; he may be removed by parliament by á two-thirds vote.

All constitutional provisions were suspended by the military junta that seized power in 1977. In 1978 Gen. Zia ul-Huq appointed an advisory council of 16 generals, senior civil servants and retired politicians. Members of the new council remain as departmental ministers while the four-man military council remains the supreme organ of government. Zia himself retains nine portfolios. In 1977, following the imposition of the martial law, several provisions, including all fundamental rights, were suspended. A constitutional amendment in 1979 provided for separate electoral registers for Muslims and non-Muslims. In 1979 another amendment was inserted into the constitution by martial law order establishing the supremacy of military courts in trying all offenses, criminal or civil.

Pakistan had very unstable governments both as a parliamentary democracy until 1958 and as a military dictatorship from 1958 through 1971 and since 1977.

FREEDOM & HUMAN RIGHTS

In terms of civil and political rights, Pakistan is classified as a not-free country with a negative rating of 7 in political rights and 5 in civil rights (on a descending scale where 1 denotes the highest and 7 the lowest in civil and political rights).

The human rights situation has progressively deteriorated in Pakistan under President Zia. Combining Islamic puritanism with authoritarianism, Zia has eliminated all vestiges of freedom in the country. According to Martial Law Order #72, inserted as an amendment to the constitution, military courts are

RULERS OF PAKISTAN

GOVERNORS GENERAL
1947 (August) to 1948 (September)
Mohammad Ali Jinnah
1948 (September) to 1951 (October)
Khwajah Nazimuddin
1951 (September) to 1955 (August)
Ghulam Mohammad
1955 (August) to 1956 (March)
Iskander Mirza

PRESIDENTS
1956 (March) to 1958 (October)
Iskander Mirza
1958 (October) to 1969 (March)
Mohammad Ayub Khan
1969 ((March) to 1971 (December)
Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan
1971 (December) to 1973 (August)
Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
1973 (August) to 1978 (September)
Fazal Elahi Chaudhury
1978 (Sept) — Mohammad Zia ul-Haq

PRIME MINISTERS
1947 (August) to 1951 (October)
Liadquat Ali Khan
1951 (October) to 1953 (April)
Khwaja Nazimuddin
1953 (April) to 1955 (August)
Mohammad Ali
1955 (August) to 1956 (September)
Chaudry Mohammad Ali
1956 (September) to 1957 (October)
Husain Shahid Suhrawardy
1957 (October) to 1957 (December)
Ismail Chundrigar
1957 (December) to 1958 (October)
Malik Feroz Khan Noon
Prime Minister's Post Abolished until 1973
1973 (August) to 1978 (September)
Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
Prime Minister's Post Abolished Again in 1978

CABINET LIST (1980)

President ..... Gen. Mohammad Zia-al-Haq
Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA) ..... Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq
Attorney General ..... Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada
Minister of Cabinet Affairs, CMLA's Secretariat & Establishment Division ..... Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq
Minister of Communications ..... Mohyuddin Baluch
Minister of Culture & Tourism .....
Minister of Defense ..... Ali Ahmed Talpur
Minister of Education ..... Mohammad Ali Khan of Hoti
Minister of Finance, Commerce, Planning & Provincial Cooperation ..... Ghulam Ishaq Khan
Minister of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives ..... V Adm. Mohammad Fazil Janjua
Minister of Foreign Affairs ..... Agha Shahi
Minister of Housing and Works ..... Air Marshal Inamul Haq Khan
Minister of Information & Broadcasting ..... Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq
Minister of Interior ..... Mahmud A. Haroon
Minister of Labor & Manpower ..... Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq
Minister of Law & Parliamentary Affairs ..... Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada
Minister of Local Government & Rural Development ..... Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq
Minister of Northern Areas & Kashmir Affairs ..... Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq
Minister of Petroleum & Natural Resources ..... Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq
Minister of Production & Industries Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Ghulam Hassan Khan
Minister of Railways ..... Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq
Minister of Religious Affairs & Minority Affairs ..... Mahmood A. Haroon
Minister of Science & Technology ..... Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq
Minister of States & Frontier Regions ..... Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq
Minister of Water & Power ... Air Marshal Inamul Haq Khan
Minister of State for Export Promotion ..... Hamid D. Habil
Minister of State for Social Welfare ..... Mahmud Ali
Adviser to the President & Chairman of the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation ..... Begun Viqarun Nisa Nooa
Adviser to the President for Constitutional Affairs ..... Justice Hamoodar Rahman
Adviser to the President for Higher Education ..... M. Atzal
Adviser to the President for Overseas Pakistanis ..... Moazzam Ali
Adviser to the President for Population Planning ..... Dr. Mrs. Attiya Inayatellah
Adviser to the President for Scientific & Technological Research ..... M.A. Kazi

authorized to try virtually all criminal cases in Pakistan. The government has endorsed the system of punishments outlined in the Islamic code of Sharia, including public floggings. Amputation has been recommended as a punishment for certain types of crimes. However, the judiciary, representing the only institution in the country with the authority to stand up to the government, has shown considerable independence. Even after the Martial Law Order 72, the Lahore High Court ordered the release of 47 political prisoners held under preventitive detention. A strict censorship has been reintroduced and at least four opposition papers have been forced to close down. In 1979, Salamat Ali, a Pakistani correspondent for the *Far Eastern Economic Review* was sentenced to a year of rigorous imprisonment for violating martial law regulations. According to Amnesty International there has been a sharp increase since Zia's accession to power in the number of cruel, inhuman and degrading punishments handed down by the military courts. Most of the opposition leaders belonging to former President Z.A. BHutto's Pakistan's People's Party are still under detention and there are many travel and political restrictions on the others outside of jails. Minority groups, including the Ahmadiyas, are denied rights enjoyed by Muslims but were permitted to participate in local elections in 1980. Na-